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RICHARD ALDRICH



Richard Aldrich, well-known musical critic of the New York Times, has been commissioned a captain in the United States army. His work is of a kind which the war department does not advertise, but is illustrative of the fact that the arts and letters are contributing men who are helping the conduct of the war in unusual ways.

MOVE TO FIGHT DRAFT

Nationalist Ireland Makes Plans to Resist Conscription.

Bill Passes in House of Commons and Leaders Go Home—Home Government Pending.

London, April 18.—While nationalist Ireland is making plans for resistance to the enforcement of conscription in their country, the rest of the United Kingdom is more interested in the home rule bill which George Nicol Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet without portfolio, announced in the house of commons Tuesday the government would introduce and pass or fail in the attempt.

A committee consisting of such former anti-home-rulers as Walter Hume Long, J. Austen Chamberlain and A. W. S. Samuel, solicitor general for Ireland, with Mr. Barnes, which has been engaged in drafting the bill, held a second meeting and reported it had made rapid progress.

The home-rule bill, it is understood, will take the form of a measure amending the government of Ireland act which passed just before the outbreak of the war. General opinion favors a federal measure, which could be made applicable to Scotland, Wales and England.

Never, on the surface at any rate, has Ireland had such a good chance of getting a form of self-government.

With all the liberals, laborites, nationalists and a large part of the unionists supporting the bill, it should have an easy passage in the house of commons. What the house of lords, those old enemies of home rule, will do, is uncertain, but with two former anti-home rulers, Earl Curzon and Viscount Milner, as members of the government supporting it, the opposition is likely to be less strenuous than on former occasions when the commons sent such a measure to the upper house.

GERMANS TAKE HELSINGFORS

Three Thousand Casualties in Three Days' Fighting Which Preceded Capture of City.

Washington, April 18.—In the fighting which preceded the capture of Helsingfors by the White Guard and their German assistants there were thousands of casualties, a report to the state department from Swedish sources stated. The advice quoted Swedish newspapers under date of April 13 as saying that the fighting lasted for three days, both sides suffering heavily. Very valuable booty fell into the hands of the White Guard. Prisoners of the latter organization held in Helsingfors have all been released.

More Taxes on Huns' Beer.
Amsterdam, April 18.—The German reichstag reassembled and the new taxation bill approved by the bundesrat was introduced. The proposals include a spirits monopoly and beer and wine taxes.

Serum Against Poison.
Amsterdam.—A semi-official news agency quotes Lieutenant General Dr. von Schjerning, Surgeon General of the Army, as saying in an interview that a serum against poison has recently been discovered.

Secretary Daniels Soars.
Washington.—Secretary Daniels was a passenger with Lieutenant Doherty, a naval aviator, in a twenty-minute flight over the capital. A service hydro-airplane was used.

SABOTAGE BILL GOES TO WILSON

Senate Accepts Report Eliminating Provisions to Punish Strikers.

30 YEARS FOR DISLOYALISTS

Sherman Attacks Labor and Hollis Speaks in Defense of Workers—New Bill Provides Court-Martial for Spies.

Washington, April 18.—The sabotage bill, carrying penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and fines of \$10,000 for injuring war materials or interfering with war industry, was made ready for the president's signature when the senate accepted a conference report eliminating provisions designed to punish strikers on war contracts.

The report was adopted after debate, during which Senators Sherman of Illinois and McCumber of North Dakota asserted that the labor situation was getting beyond the control of labor leaders and that congress should take action.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire defended the loyalty of labor, declaring that strikes in this country today were "inconsiderable" and saying the passage of legislation designed to prevent peaceful strikes would not tend to increase labor's efficiency. He denied that labor was responsible for the delay in the airplane program, holding that capital was at fault.

Laws Do Not Force Work.

"You can't make men work by passing laws," Senator Hollis said. "I concur in the opinion of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that if congress passes a law preventing peaceful strikes that law cannot be enforced."

Senator McCumber said that never have there been as many strikes in the history of the country as there have been since the United States entered the war, although during that period labor has been better treated and received higher wages than ever before.

Holds Gompers Sincere.
Senator Sherman said he believed President Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor were "sincere, loyal and patriotic" in their efforts to control union labor, but he added that Mr. Gompers knew the whole "coal bin in the Missouri valley is on the edge of a volcano" and that strikes were contemplated.

Court-Martial for Spies.
A bill to bring all persons charged with violation of the espionage act under the jurisdiction of the military court-martial was introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee.

FIND NEW U-BOAT WEAPON

Reliably Reported That Americans Captured More Than Dozen Submarines in Two Days.

New York, April 18.—The United States has found another effective weapon to combat German submarines, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City company, declared at a meeting here of the electrical committee of the Rainbow division of the Liberty loan.

"I have received word from a most reliable source that America has put forward a new invention which has been tried against the German U-boats," said Mitchell. "This invention was so successful that more than a dozen submarines were captured within a space of two days."

Mitchell refused to give any additional information about the invention.

LAND 40,000 AT HELSINGFORS

Germans Also Have Squadron of 12 Ships at Finnish Capital, Says Copenhagen Dispatch.

London, April 18.—The Germans have landed 40,000 troops at Helsingfors, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. A German squadron anchored in the harbor of Helsingfors consists of 12 ships, including the battleships Posen and Westfalen, each of 18,000 tons.

NORWAY PRISONS RED LEADER

M. Tammel, Socialist, Sentenced for Advising Bolshevik Methods in Speech.

Christiania, April 18.—M. Tammel, leader of the socialists of the left, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at Trondhjem for making provocative speeches. He was also charged with inciting the workers to follow the example of the bolsheviks in Russia and form workmen's and soldiers' councils. The imprisonment of the socialist leader probably may lead to labor troubles throughout Norway.



GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER ERIE CANAL SYSTEM

McADOO ISSUES ORDERS FOR OPERATION OF OTHER INLAND WATERWAYS.

Big Fleet of Steel Boats To Carry Coal and Grain To Be Built For Summer Use—Investigating Practicability of Concrete Barges.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Director General McAdoo ordered that the Erie and New York State barge canal system be taken over by the Railroad Administration and that a fleet of barges be constructed immediately and operated there under the direction of G. A. Tomlinson, of Duluth, Minn., to relieve freight traffic. This is the first of a waterway whose operation under the Railroad Administration has been definitely decided upon as a result of the extensive investigation made by the Committee on Inland Waterways of the Railroad Administration.

Within a few weeks, however, the Director General is expected to order several other canal systems and navigable rivers, including the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Black Warrior River in Alabama and several Atlantic coast waterways used actively by the Railroad Administration to relieve traffic on the rail lines. Construction of barges within two or three months and their intensive use in the late summer and fall is planned. Investigation now is being made of the practicability of concrete barges, which, it is said, can be built quickly and cheaply.

The Director General announced that he had decided to construct as quickly as possible and put into operation a line of barges to be operated by the Government on the Erie Canal. "The barges," the announcement continued, "will be of modern construction, of the most improved type, and will be operated in conjunction with and as a part of the general railroad and waterways transportation system of the country under the control of the Director General of Railroads. This will insure the complete co-ordination of the Erie Canal facilities with the railroad facilities, and, it is hoped, will greatly enlarge the available transportation facilities throughout Eastern territory."

SEC'Y BAKER URGES SPEED

President Is Told of Needs "Over There," As He Calls For Three Million Men.

Washington.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, just back from France, made known to President Wilson the urgent need for a greater American army and a maximum of speed in preparations to meet the growing emergency of the western front. The details were communicated to the Chief Executive and the heads of the War Bureau at a White House conference which lasted throughout the afternoon. Under the direction of Major General Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff, and Provost Marshal General Crowder, the plans for expansion which must be submitted to Congress are already taking shape. It is estimated the size of the military establishment must be immediately increased to 3,000,000 men. As soon as the machinery for organization can be enlarged the total will be pushed up to 5,000,000.

MUNITION WORKERS GET INCREASE

Winston Churchill, British munition minister, announced in the house of commons that increases in wages granted to 900,000 men engaged in munition factories and shipyards involved an ultimate cost of \$14,000,000.

SAYS HUN MUST FAIL

Secretary of War Baker Declares Kaiser Will Not Succeed.

Asserts Every U. S. Soldier in France Is Doing His Duty—Confers With President.

Washington, April 18.—"Germany will not succeed!"

Emphasizing his words in a manner that left no doubt of his conviction, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, back from the European battle lines, declared that the German supreme effort to win a peace by the sword must fail. The secretary could not reveal any military secrets. For obvious reasons he could not comment on the present titanic struggle going on in northern France and that little segment of Belgium still held by the allies. But he made it very plain to the newspaper men he greeted that there must be no doubt felt here of the outcome.

With a complete determination that Germany will not succeed," he said. "These armies will win when the final result is known."

"The big thing for our united America to do now is to support the war. We must support it financially, with all of our sentiment, with compelling belief and courage. The right arm of America is in France. The rest of us here must support that right arm. We must subscribe to the Liberty bonds. We must give our warriors the moral support which they must have."

The secretary arranged for a series of conferences with President Wilson and with the army officers in charge of our military program. These conferences will be devoted to increasing the speed of the American war machine, but for obvious reasons the plans that are to be developed by them cannot now be hinted at.

"All, every man, from the highest in rank to the lowest, is doing his work and doing it well," he continued. "Time and physical fatigue do not enter into the situation over there. Our men have only one object—to get at the task set for them and to accomplish it regardless of its magnitude."

"The condition of the American soldiers in France and in England is wonderful. They are physically perfect and are the admiration of their comrades of the other armies."

"The relations between the American soldiers and the civil and military population of both France and Great Britain could not be improved upon."

DANIELS FLIES OVER CAPITAL

Secretary of the Navy Accompanies Aviator Doherty in Hydroplane.

Washington, April 18.—Secretary Daniels was a passenger with Lieutenant Doherty, a naval aviator, in a 20-minute flight over the capital. A service hydroplane was used.

U. OF C. PROFESSOR OUSTED

Chicago, April 18.—Prof. William Isaac Thomas of the sociology department of the University of Chicago, was dismissed by the board of trustees acting upon recommendation of President Harry Pratt Judson, who was represented at the secret session of the trustees in the Corn Exchange building by Acting President Angell.

Germans Aroused.
Basel, Switzerland.—The tone of the Austrian and German press indicates that a profound impression has been caused in those countries by the downfall of Count Czernin. The same elements which deplore the fall of Count Czernin are beginning to attack the German foreign minister, Dr. von Kuhlmann, on the pretext that he did not protect Germany's economic interests sufficiently in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

BOLO PASHA IS EXECUTED

Traitor to France Is Shot to Death in Prison at Vincennes.

FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON

Shown to Have Had Dealings With Count Von Bernstorff—Received Large Sums for Peace Work.

Paris, April 18.—Paul Bolo Pasha has been executed in Vincennes.

Reports of the supplementary investigation of the revelations made by Bolo will be attached to the Humbert and Caillaux cases.

FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON.

Bolo, a Levantine, was found guilty by court-martial of treason. He was charged with participating in the German propaganda undertaken to undermine the morale of the French army and people.

His trial attracted much attention, owing to the fact that the principal evidence was furnished by the United States government, contradiction of which the French prosecutor, Captain Monet, refused to consider.

Given \$1,000,000 by Bernstorff.

This showed that Bolo had been in communication with Count von Bernstorff and had been given \$1,000,000 by the then German ambassador to Washington.

This sum Bolo used to buy into Le Journal, the chief owner of which, Senator Humbert, is now under arrest on a treason charge.

Caillaux in Prison.

Former Premier Caillaux is another prominent Frenchman in La Sante prison with whom Bolo is said to have had communication.

It was owing to his claim that he could give evidence against Humbert and Caillaux that Bolo prolonged his life.

Quits Law for Wine.

Paul Bolo, born in Marseilles of Levantine parentage, studied for the law. He was identified in several enterprises which failed and then he drifted to Paris, where, in 1894, he was convicted of abuse of confidence and swindling. He later went to Valencia, Spain, where he conducted a cafe which was frequented by the French colony.

In 1902 he married a widow who had an annual income of 70,000 francs (\$12,000) and at once enlarged his field of activities, becoming an agent for wines.

Agent for Khedive of Egypt.

Just before the world war broke out in 1914 Bolo entered into a new phase of work, which took him to Egypt, where he met Abbas Hilmi, then the khedive, for whom he became a trusted agent in the exploitation of land owned by the khedive and for the protection of the khedive's interests in the Suez canal and in Egypt in the event that England should repudiate Abbas Hilmi. From the khedive Bolo received the title of pasha, which has been linked with his name.

Bolo was arrested September 29, 1917, for receiving money from Germany for use in peace propaganda. After his arrest there came sensational disclosures of his activities.

He was placed on trial for high treason on February 4, 1918, was convicted February 14 and was sentenced to death.

MISSION GOES TO FLORENCE

U. S. Red Cross War Council Leave Rome—Visiting Important Cities of Italy.

Rome, April 18.—H. P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, and his Red Cross party which has been visiting important cities in Italy, left for Florence. Ambassador Page and Somaglia, president of the Red Cross, bade them farewell at the railroad station.

TURKS TAKE BLACK SET PORT

Constantinople Announces the Capture of Batum—The City Was Held by Armenians.

London, April 18.—The capture by the Turks of the city of Batum is announced in an official statement issued at Constantinople. The city was held by the Armenians.

BURIAN SUCCEEDS CZERNIN

Baron, Who Was Predecessor, Again Takes Foreign Post in Austrian Cabinet.

Amsterdam, April 18.—Baron Burian has been appointed Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Czernin, according to a Vienna dispatch.

MISS GEARY



Miss Geary of New York, is manager of the Hostess house of the Y. W. C. A. in Paris. The Hostess house is for the convenience of the American women doing war work "over there."

BRITISH TAKE 7 TOWNS

Greek and English Troops Cross the Struma River.

Operation Carried Out With Slight Casualties—A Few Bulgarians Were Captured.

London, April 18.—The Greek and British troops which on Monday crossed the Struma river, on the eastern flank of the Macedonian front, occupied seven towns, the war office announces. The statement follows: "Greek troops crossed the River Struma above Lake Tahnos and occupied the villages of Beglik-Mam, Kakaraska, Salmak, Kispeli and Ada. The operation was most successfully carried out with slight casualties. Further to the north British troops occupied Kumluk and Ormanlik. A few Bulgarians were captured."

SCHWAB HEADS SHIP BUILDING

Named Director General of Emergency Fleet Corporation—Will Direct U. S. Work.

Washington, April 18.—Charles M. Schwab became director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation and will assume entire control and direction of the construction of the government's shipbuilding program. At the suggestion of General Manager Charles Piez, the office of general manager of the corporation was abolished to give Mr. Schwab a free hand in his work. Mr. Piez will remain vice president of the shipping board. Announcement of Mr. Schwab's acceptance of the position followed a conference at the White House, which was attended by Mr. Schwab, Mr. Piez, Chairman Hurley and Bainbridge Colby of the shipping board. Except for the new position of the director general, which absorbs the position of general manager, the organization of the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation remains unchanged.

"PORKLESS" BILL IS PASSED

House Adopts First Measure of Its Kind—Only Necessary Work to Be Done.

Washington, April 18.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbors bill. The \$20,000,000 appropriated by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department. Only a few new projects were authorized, the principal appropriations being for work at Hellgate, N. Y.; Key West, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Los Angeles, and on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The vote was 298 to 23.

Zeppelin Plant Destroyed.

Washington.—Thirty squadrons of Gothas, assembled by the Germans at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance, expressly as an air reserve to combat the American planes, were destroyed in a great fire which, from the Swiss shores of the lake, it appears has destroyed the whole great Zeppelin plant at this point. Details of the great fire were received in Swiss dispatches reaching Washington.

Use Potato Flour!

Columbus, O.—Use of sugar beet factories for making of potato starch flour is urged by the Federal Food Administration through a bulletin given out by the Ohio headquarters. There are many plants in Ohio which can be made easily available for this task. Bakers should use potato starch flour, says the Food Administration.